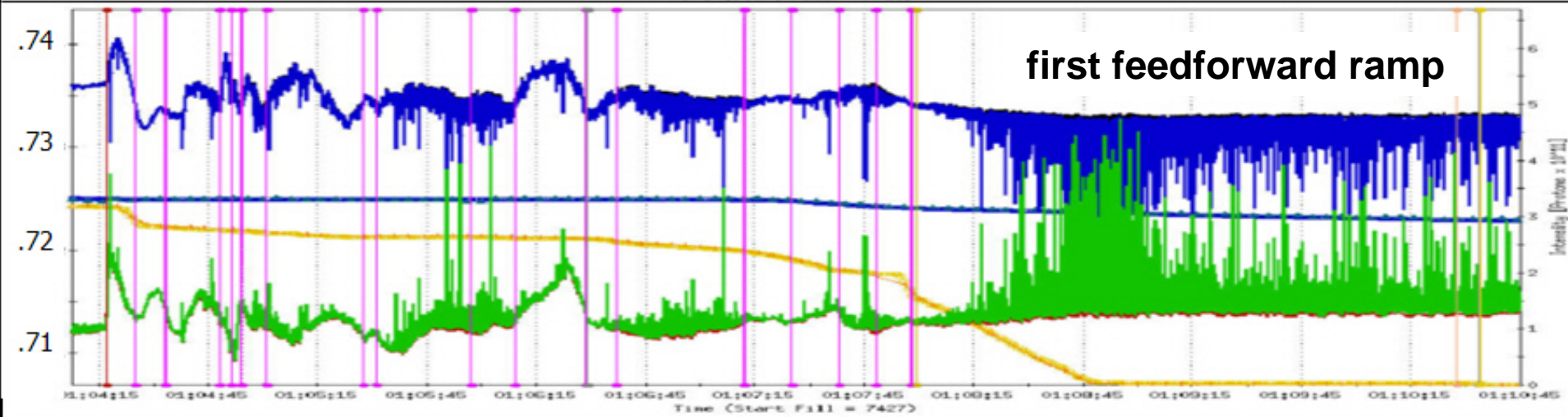
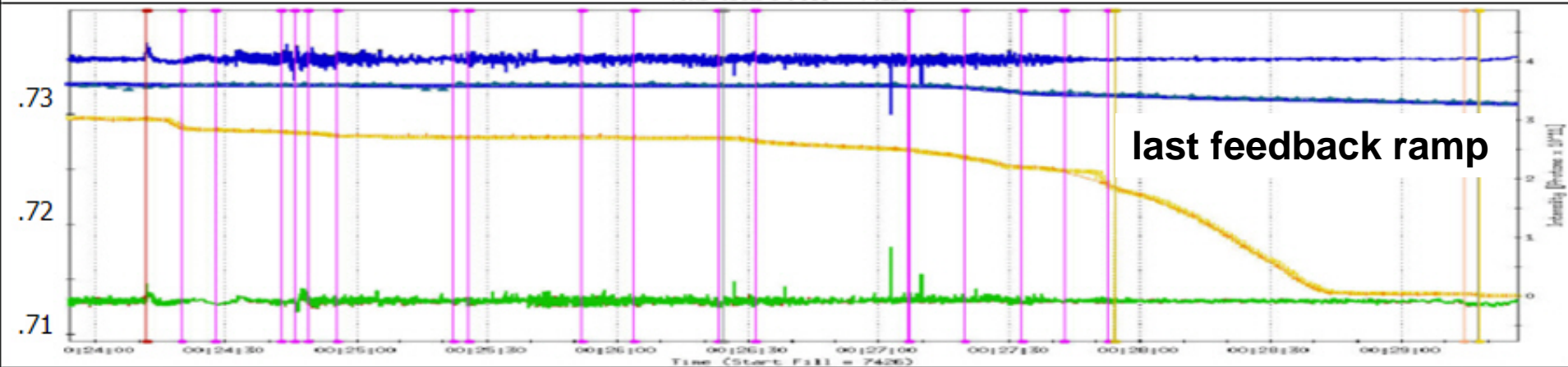
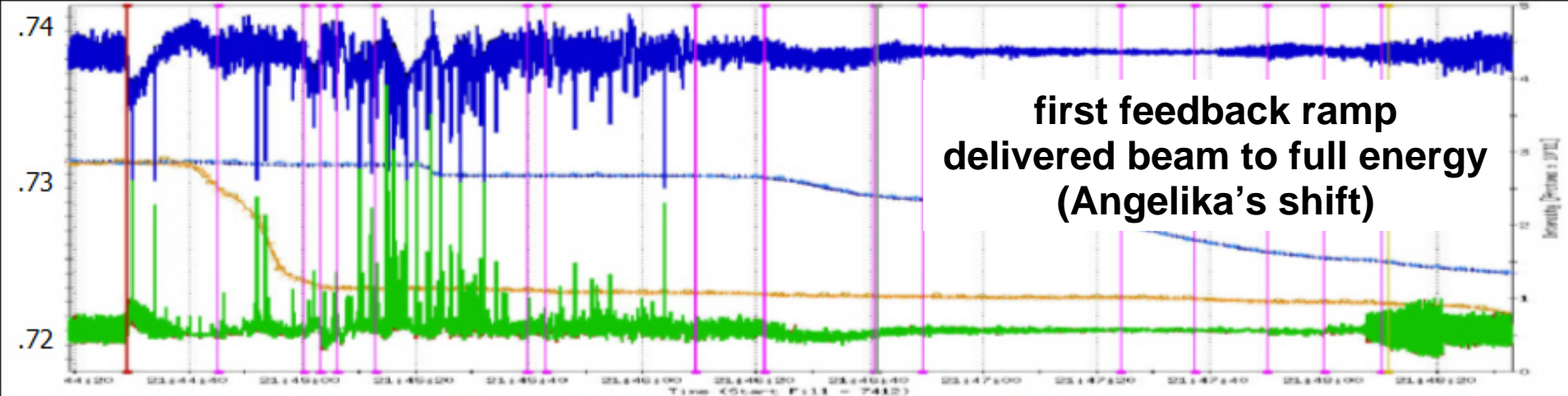


Operational Chromaticity, Coupling, and Tune Feedback for RHIC Run 7

Outline

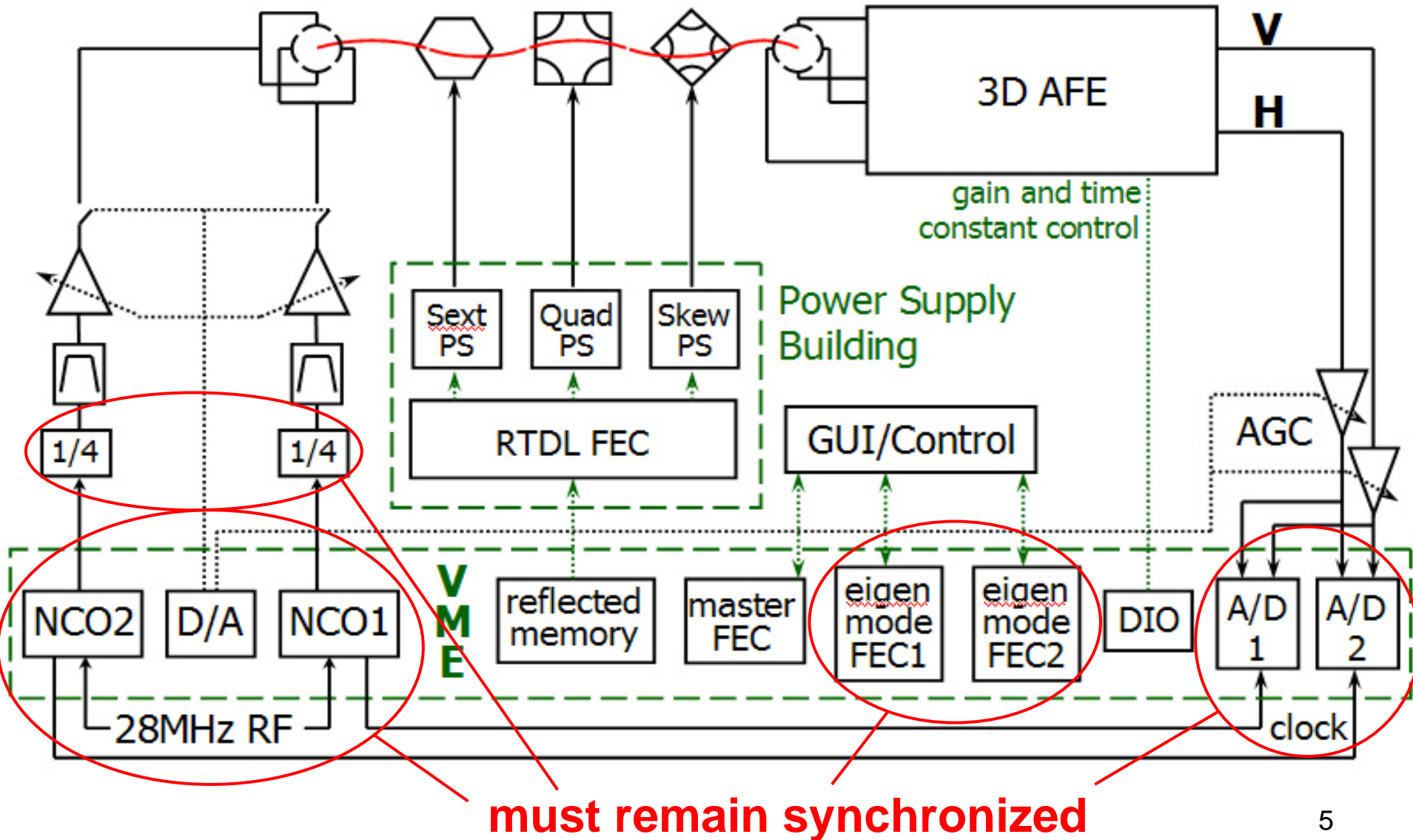
- (Very Brief) results from Run 6
100 GeV (one slide)
- Issues for 'Tune Feedback'
- 90 degree phase jumps
- Mains Harmonics
- Chromaticity
 - what we think we've learned
 - proposal for Run 7
- Conclusions, plan for Run 7

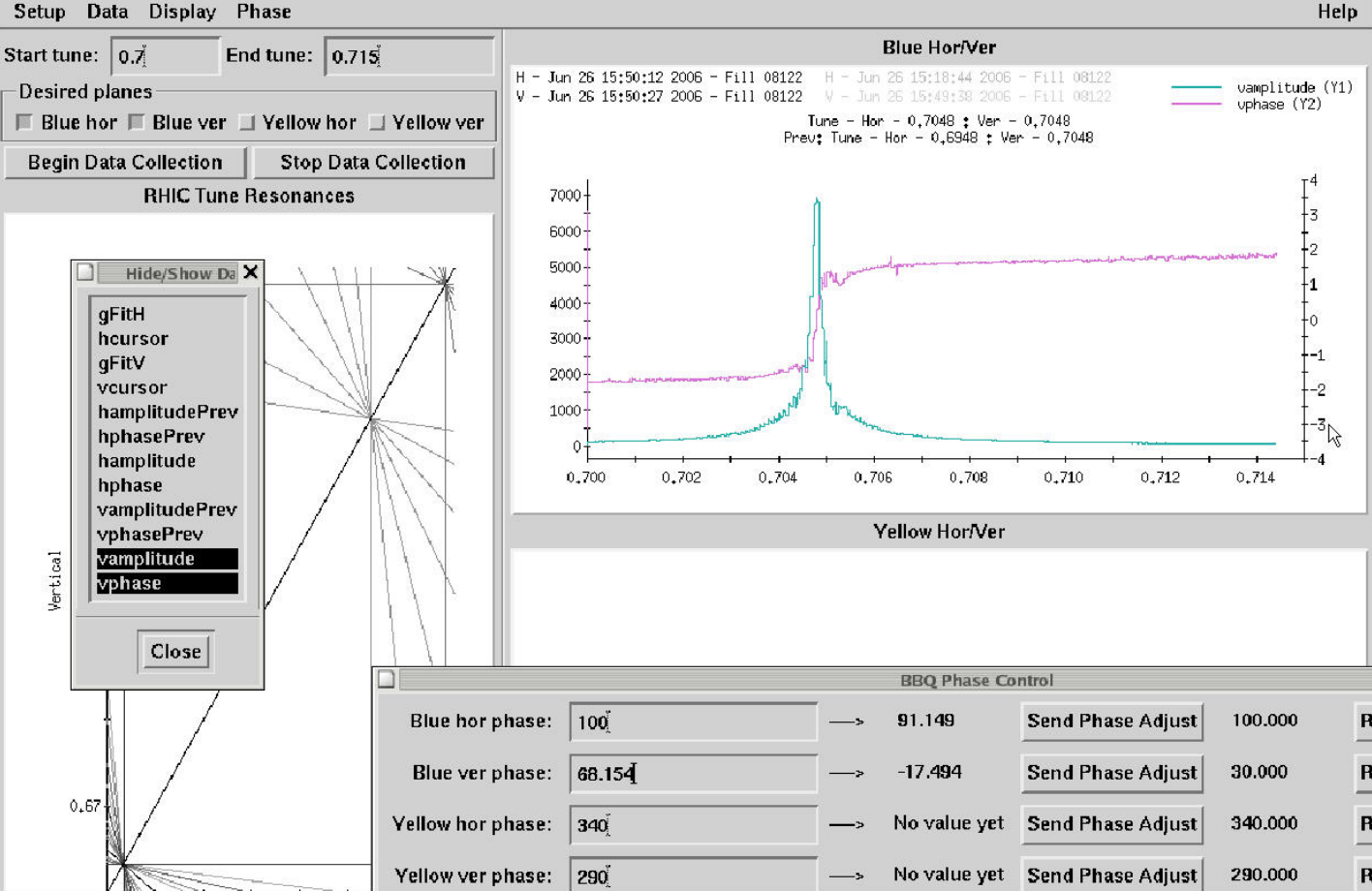


Issues for Tune Feedback

- Dynamic Range **done**
 - ~180dB (or more) required
 - solution - Direct Diode Detection (3D) AFE
- Coupling **done**
 - drives tune feedback loop unstable
 - solution – continuous coupling measurement and feedback
- 90 degree phase jumps **in the works**
 - digitizer clock loses synchronization
 - solution – fit phase to chirped BTF
- Mains Harmonics **in the works?**
 - direct excitation of betatron resonance by high harmonics of power supply frequencies
 - mechanism is not yet understood
 - amplitude is ~70dB above 3D AFE noise floor during ramping
 - solution??? just live with it?
- Chromaticity **in the works**
 - modifies Beam Transfer Function portion of overall loop gain
 - affects system stability, tracking ability,...
 - solution – continuous chromaticity measurement and feedback

System Block Diagram for RHIC Run 6

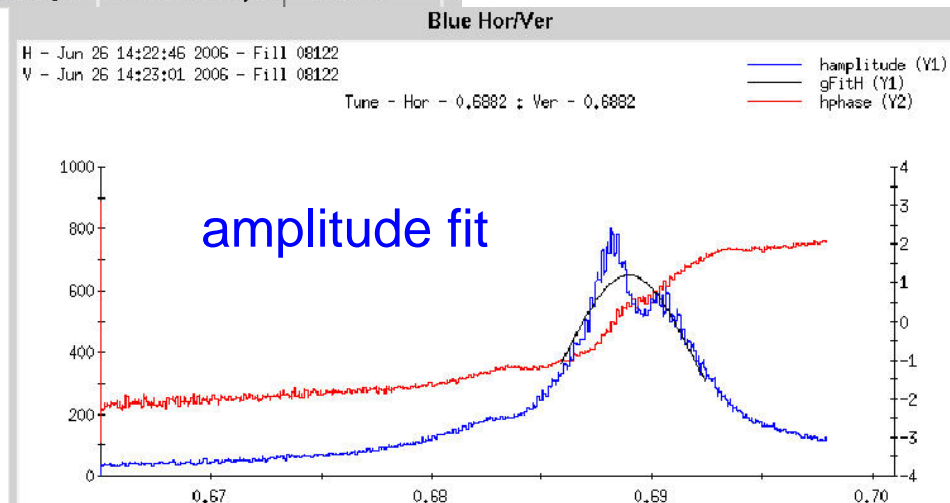




Jon Laster's
BTF Application
expanded to
include
amplitude fit and
phase correction
(essential for
non-specialist
operation)

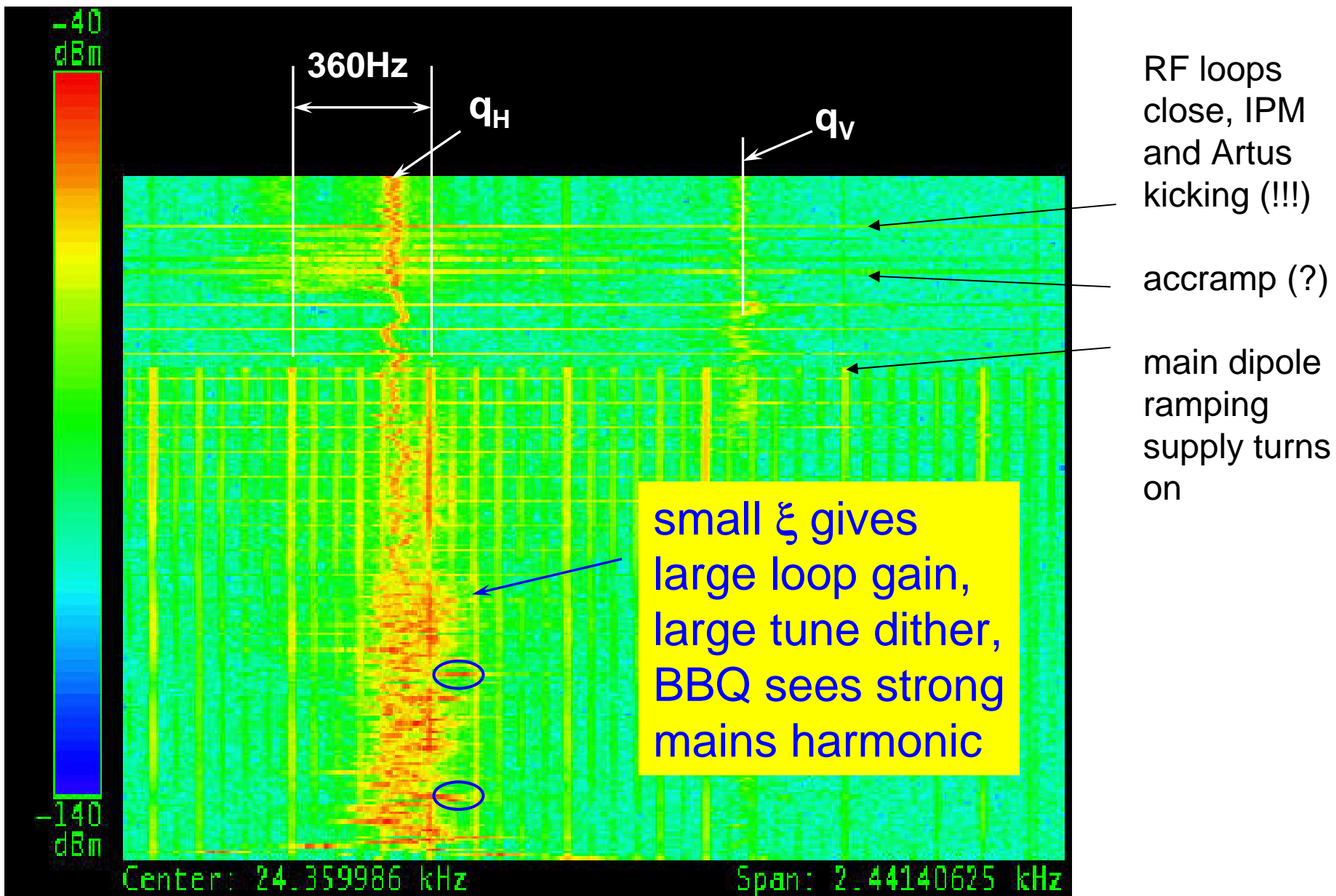
For Run 7:

- Move to ADO to permit faster BTF (chirp)
- Improve fit algorithm
- Tie to sequencer



Mains Harmonics

- direct excitation of betatron resonance by high harmonics of power supply frequencies
- mechanism is not yet understood
- large amplitude
 - ~40dB above 3D AFE noise floor during injection and store ($\sim 1\mu$)
 - ~70dB above 3D AFE noise floor during ramping ($\sim 30\mu$)
- three definitive measurements
 - increase/decrease coincides with ramping supplies
 - coupling moves harmonics into vertical
 - main dipole 12 phase power supply tweak modifies spectrum
- No obvious improvement with additional filtering added for 250GeV ramps (but don't remove it!)
- Plan???? **live with it**

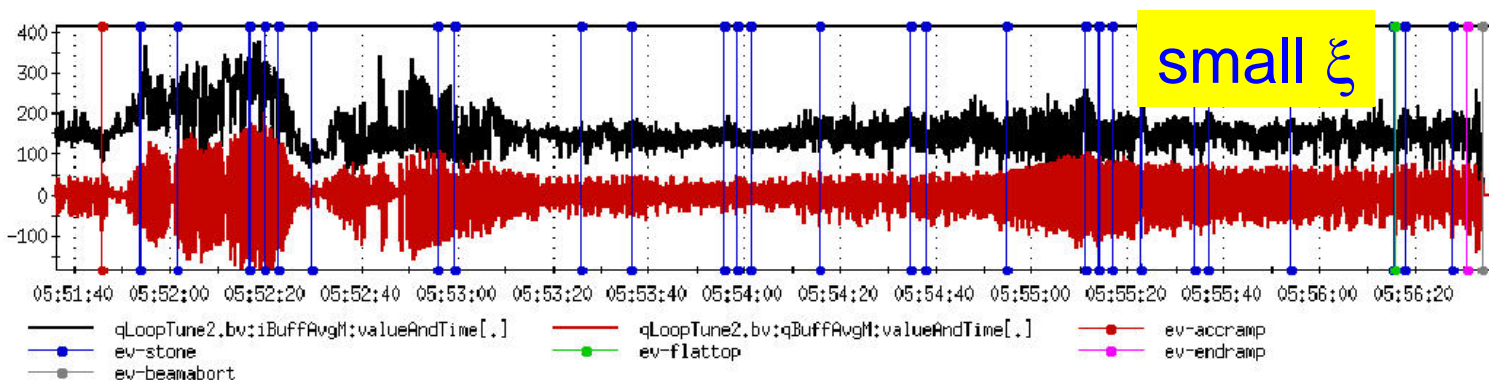


Chromaticity – what we learned from 250GeV

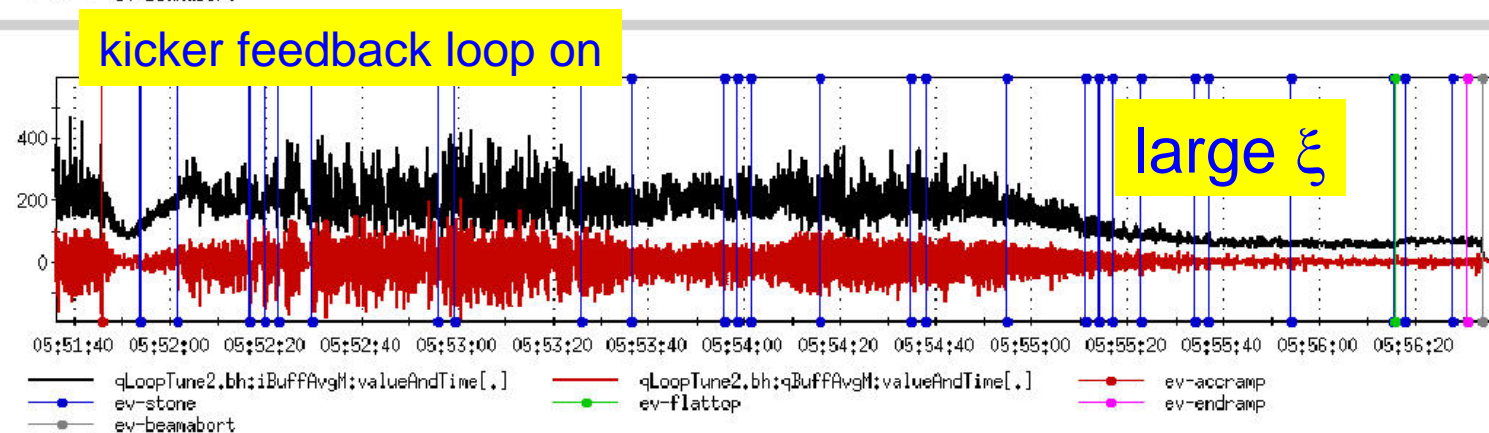
- Weak sensitivity to chrom with 245MHz PLL
 - linewidth is dominated by $N\eta dp/p$
- Much stronger sensitivity with BBQ – two effects
 - amplitude response is increased/diminished
 - phase slope changes
 - **both affect overall loop gain – what we have to stabilize**
- Chromaticity too large
 - loop gain becomes too small, can't track fast tune changes
- Chromaticity too small
 - 3D AFE is peak detector, sensitive to 'micro-instabilities'
 - BBQ becomes **unstable**, repeatedly loses and regains lock
- Acceptable range for BBQ is only a very few units

Blue Ring 250GeV ramp

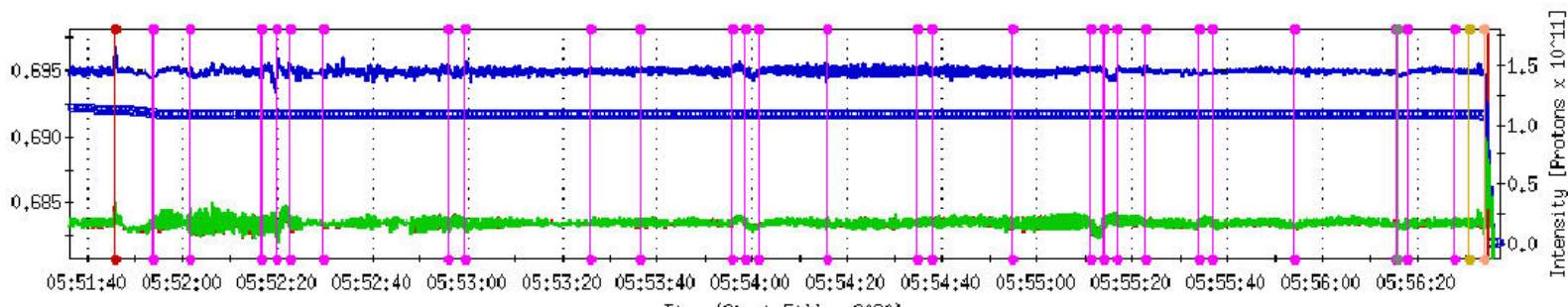
vert
I and Q



horiz
I and Q

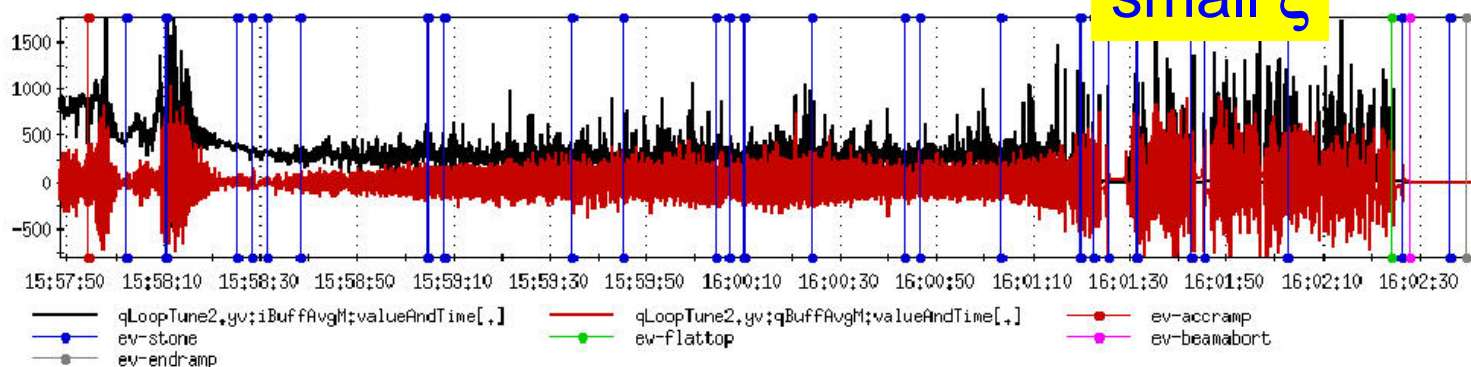


tunes
and
beam
current

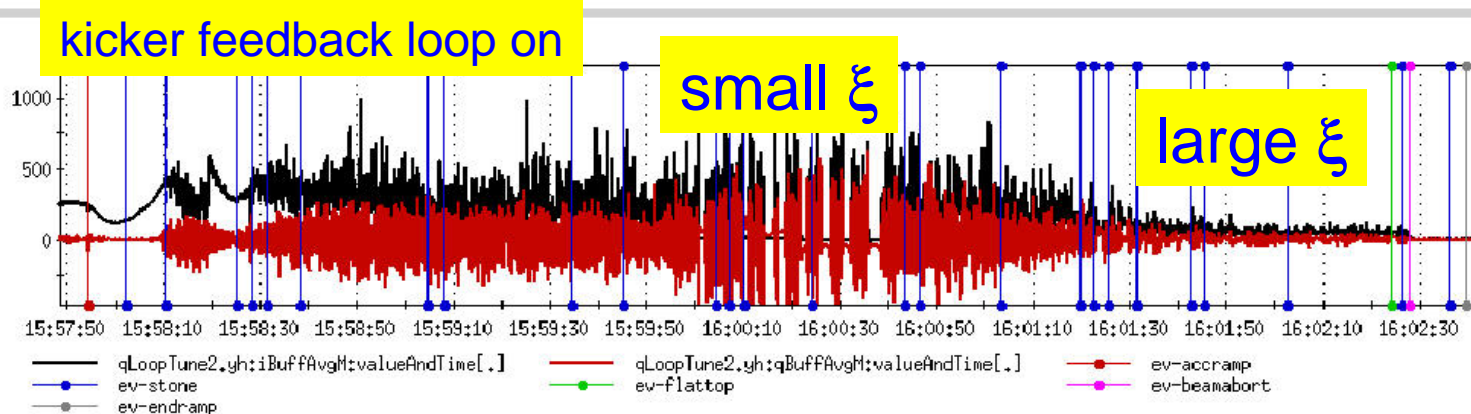


Yellow Ring 250GeV ramp

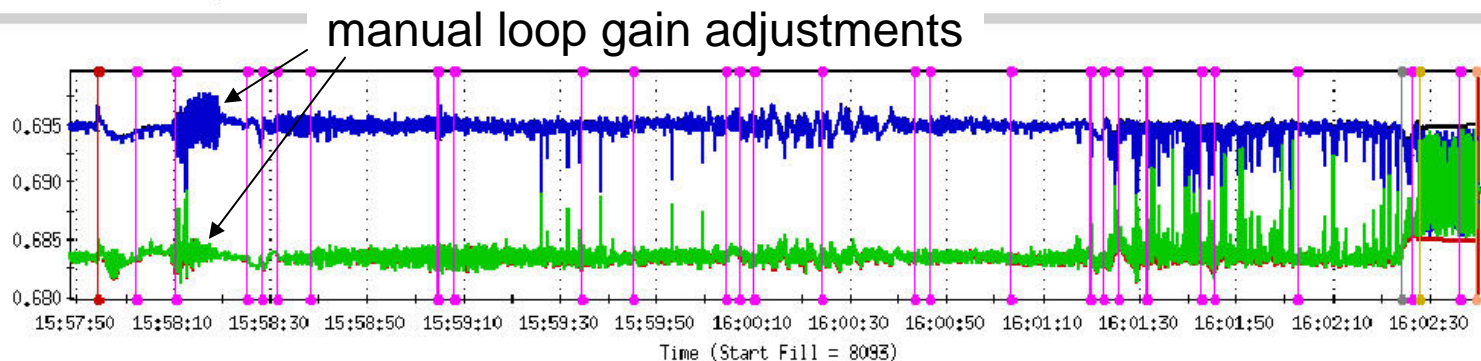
vert
I and Q



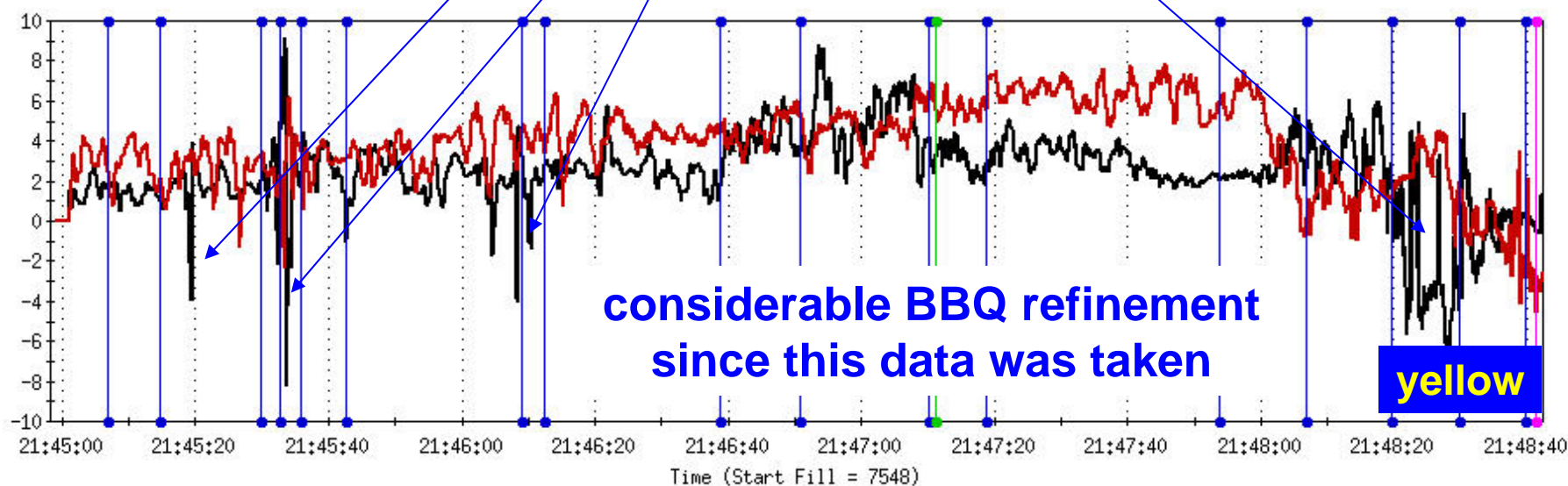
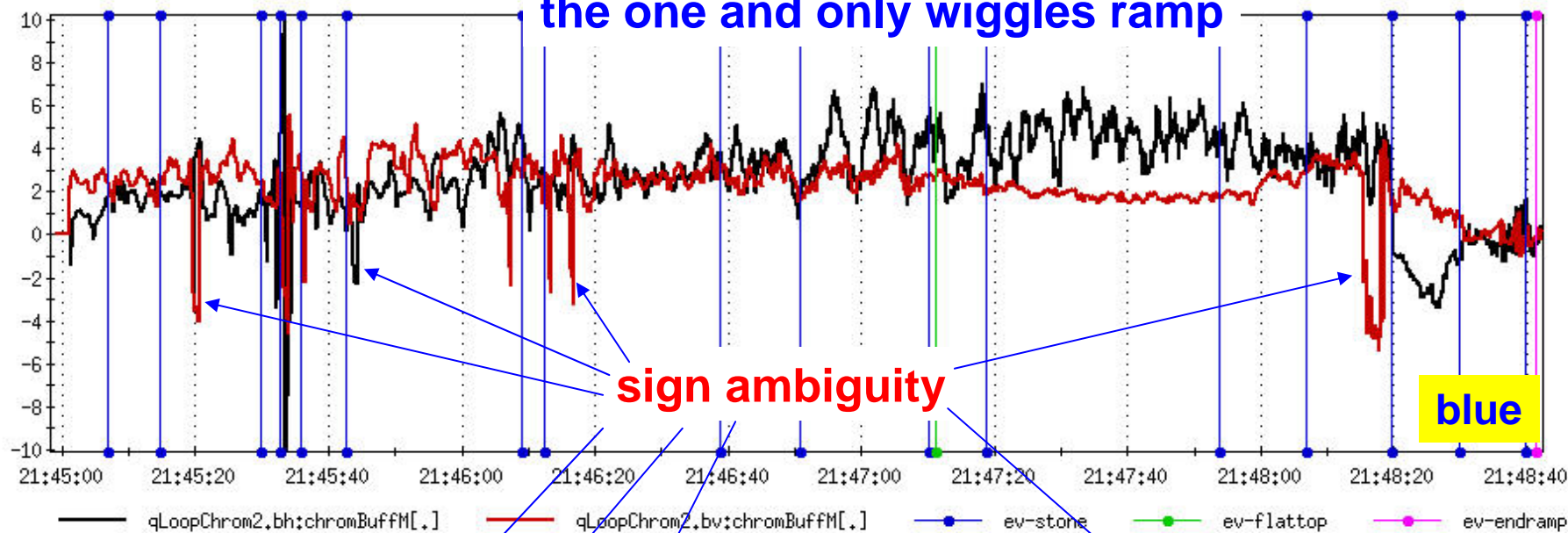
horiz
I and Q



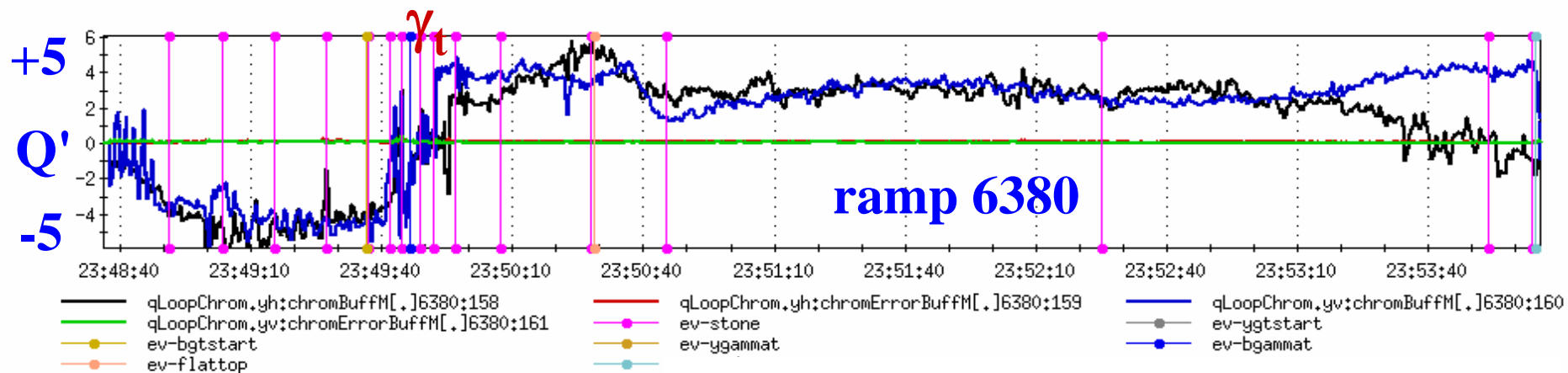
tunes



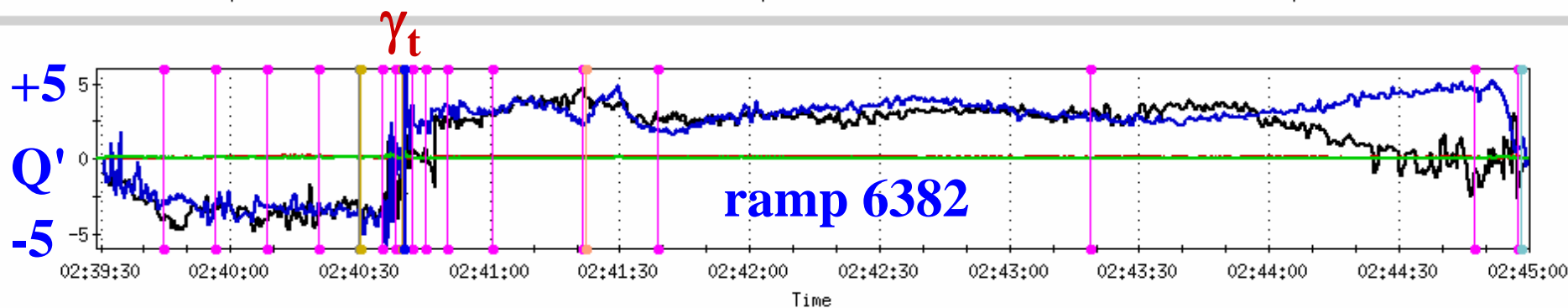
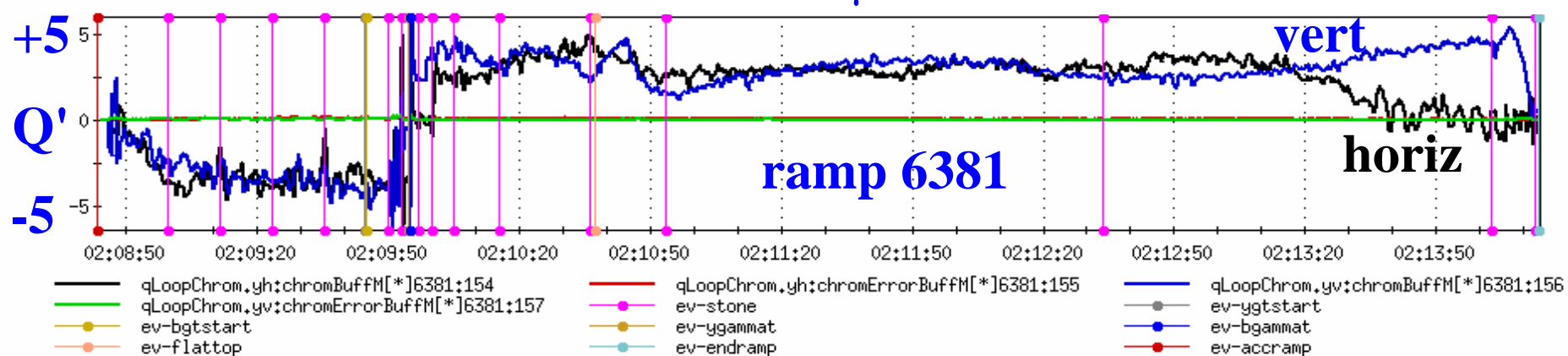
BBQ Run 6 – March 2nd the one and only wiggles ramp



RHIC Run 5 – 245MHz PLL



$\sim \pm 200\mu$ radial modulation at 1 Hz

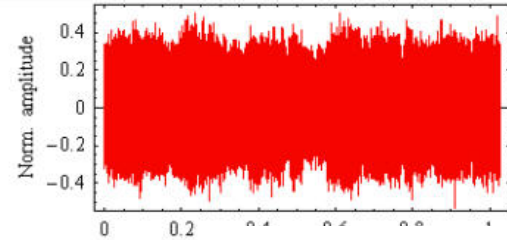


More on Chromaticity Measurement

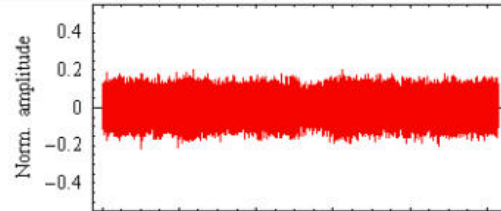
- General statement – tune measurement quality of BBQ is equal to that of 245MHz PLL (or better)
- But, BBQ is in coherent spectrum, more sensitive to
 - Artus kicks
 - IPM kicks
 - chromaticity
 - ‘beam noise’ in general
- With kicks off and chromaticity controlled, expectation is that quality of chromaticity measurement will be equal to (or better than) what we got from 245MHz PLL
- This is sufficient for chromaticity feedback
- Alternative measurement methods are under active investigation, will be tested on SPS in late September
 - advantage is that they are **non-perturbative**

Alternative Measurement Methods

- “Continuous head-tail” using BBQ
 - add a second DAQ channel, looking at reversed diode
 - pickup is a differentiator, first channel (diode in normal orientation) sees head of bunch, second channel sees tail of bunch
 - look at amplitude and phase of tail relative to head during continuous excitation
 - brief study done parasitic to blue beam commissioning at start of Run 6
 - problem? dependence on synchrotron frequency
- Multi-carrier excitation
 - first proposed by Hermann Schmickler (2001?)
 - Measure linewidth by exciting beam on both sides
 - problem? response shape is not what is expected?

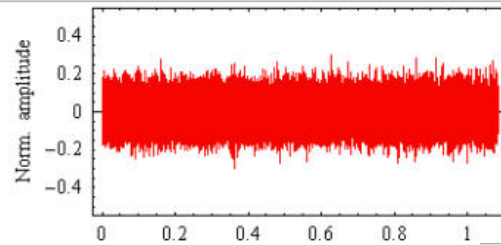
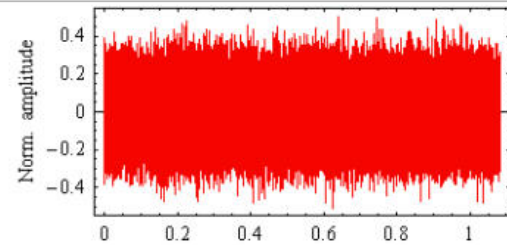


head



tail

$\xi \sim 2$

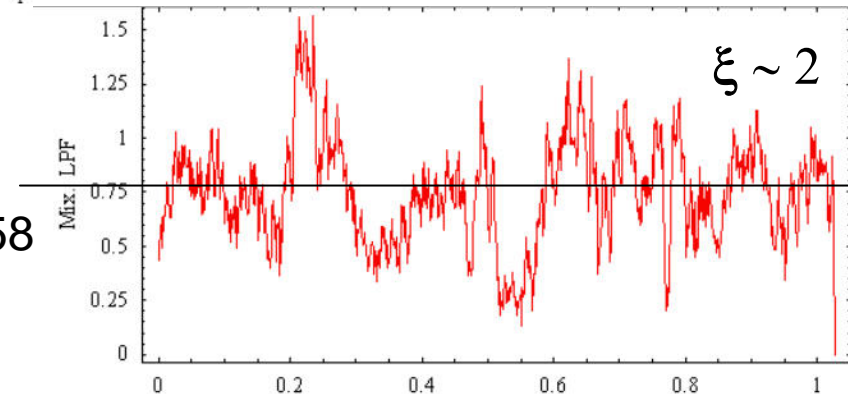


$\xi \sim 6$

1 second

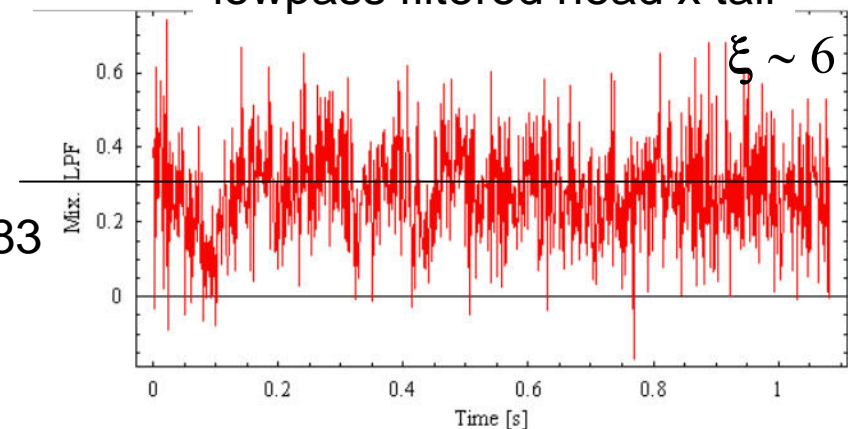
February 2006
RHIC Run 6 -
 continuous head-tail
 chromaticity
 measurement using
 BBQ (no momentum
 perturbation)

mean = .758



lowpass filtered head x tail

mean = .283



Conclusions and Run 7 Plan

- Improve mains harmonics situation (if possible)
- Fix to phase jumps is in the works
- Next obstacle to operational TF is chromaticity – stabilize loop gains
- Proposal - Run 7 commissioning similar to Run 6, except this time implement chrom feedback rather than coupling feedback (easier?)
 - stabilization at injection of tune, coupling, and chrom drifts – behavior is repeatable, so compensate. Helpful both for BBQ and injection setup in general (time saving during turn-around) (also needed for Jon Laster's phase jump correction)
 - stabilize loop gains – in addition to chrom feedback, add 'sigma loop'
 - study snapback, compensate if possible (more stones?)
 - transition – turn off chrom feedback just before jump, back on when 'measurement valid'
 - Chromaticity application improvements
 - more robust 'error' algorithm
 - resolve sign ambiguity, if possible
 - explore frequency and amplitude of radial modulation
 - Integration with Controls and Magnet system

backup slides

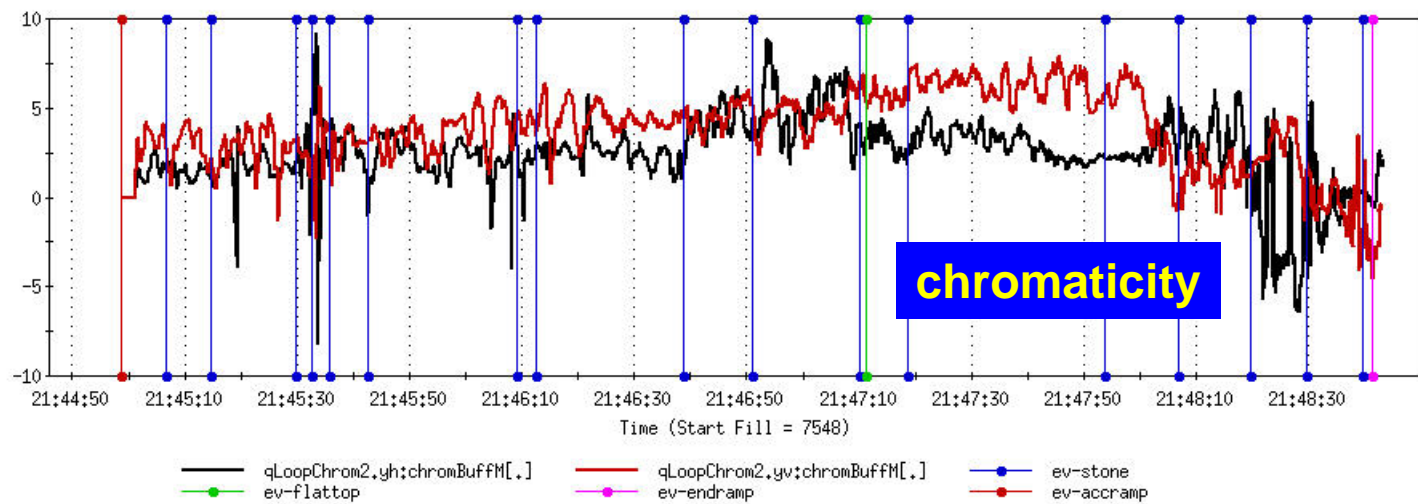
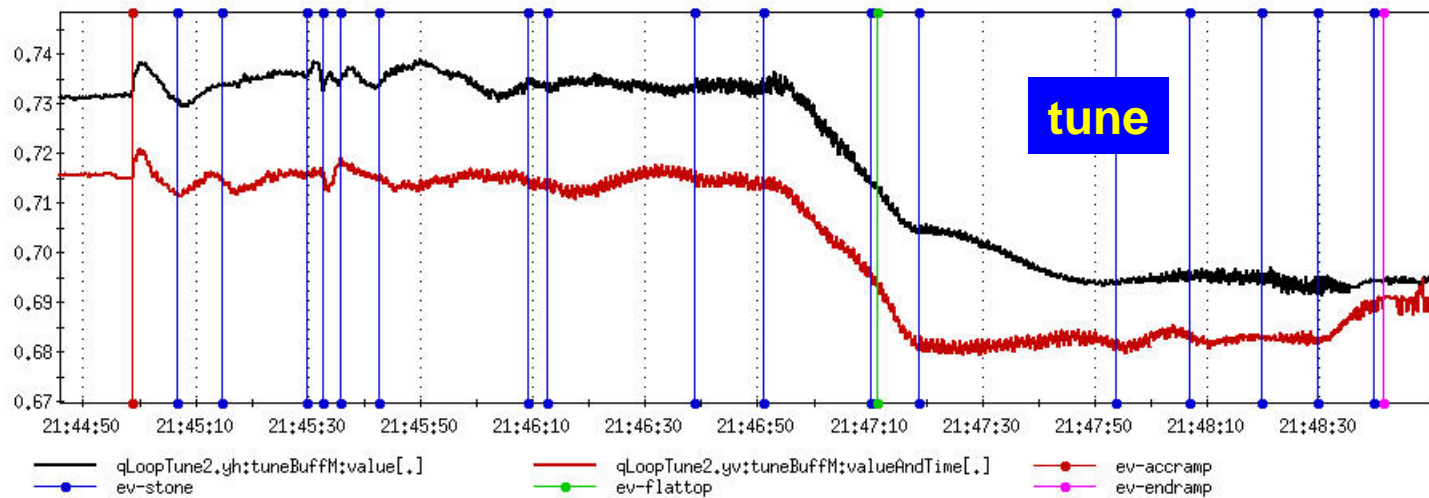
90 degree phase jumps

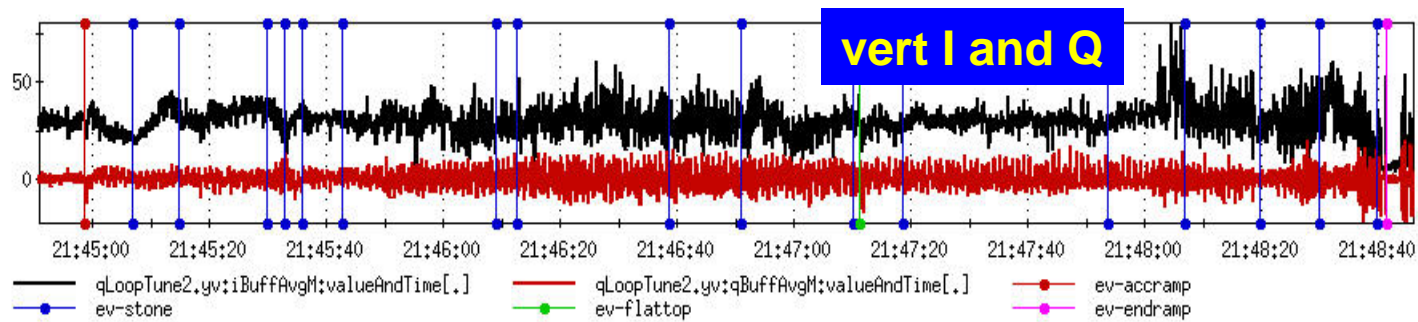
- In principle digitizing and processing phases should remain locked
- In 245MHz PLL the gate array clock ran at 122MHz, would sometimes drop a sample
 - solution was a combination of hardwired reference and DSP correction software (not possible with BBQ)
- In BBQ we are working at audio
 - there should be no problem maintaining clock synchronization
- Problem seems to appear most frequently with fresh beam when returning to injection
- Tried switching NCO clock from 28MHz analog LLRF piped over from 1004 on heliax to V124 RF output
 - no obvious improvement

yellow

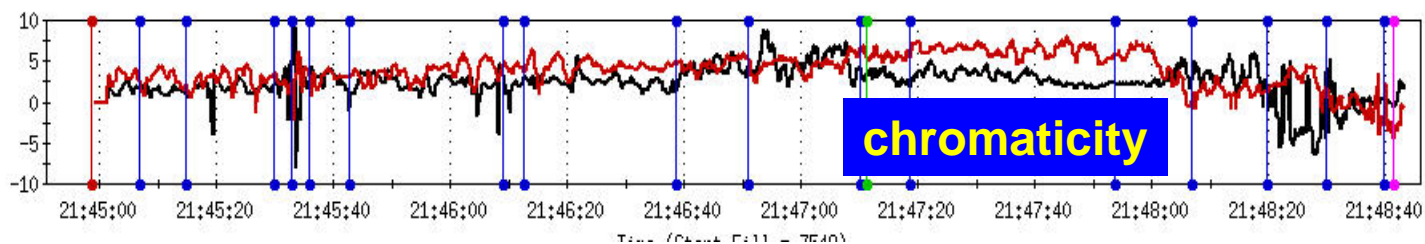
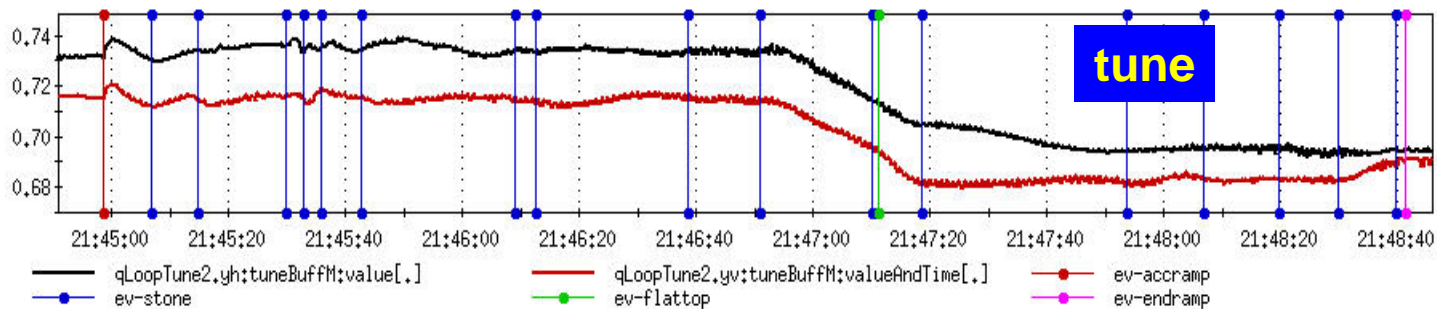
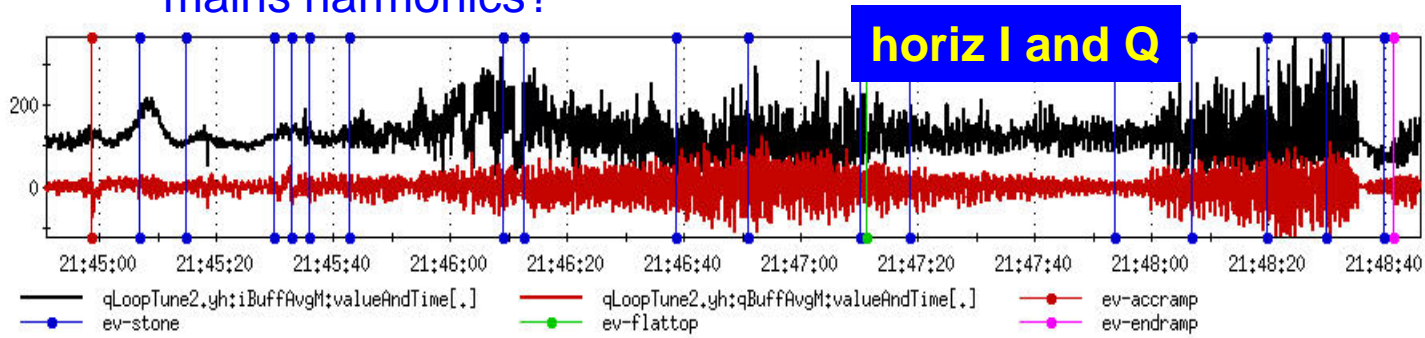
Thu Mar 02 21:32:57 - Thu Mar 02 21:50:26

Window Event Analysis

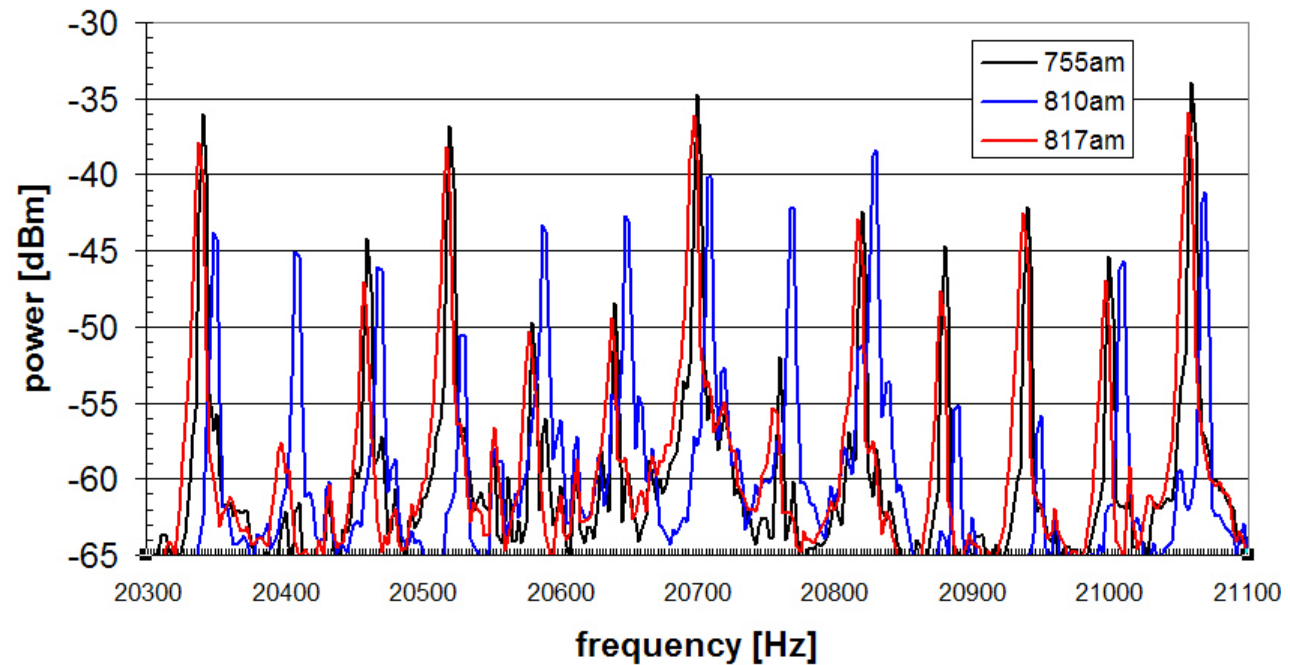




mains harmonics?



12 phase power supply balancing



- At injection, tweak one phase of 12 phase power supply
- Causal relation was observed with pattern of mains harmonics
- The tweak was large – 150 μ sec, or \sim 3 degrees at 60Hz
- Pattern changed, but total mains harmonics power remained constant
- Conclusion – not likely to be eliminated by better balancing
- Investigating other possibilities
- **This phenomenon is not understood**

elog entries – head-tail chrom study

10:31 initial chrom very close to 0 -pc, Marek



10:32 up 2 units

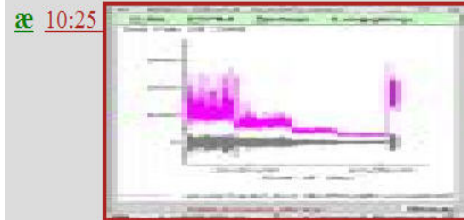


10:32 up 4 units

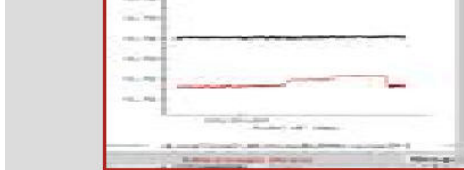


10:32 up 6 units

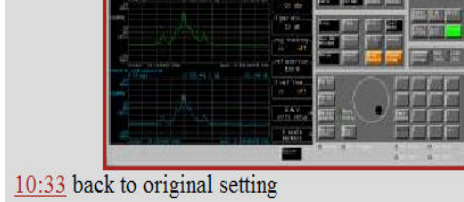
10:32 up 6 units



æ 10:25



æ 10:26



10:33 back to original setting

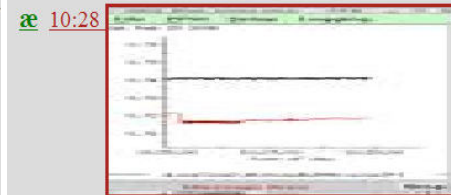
10:33 back to original setting



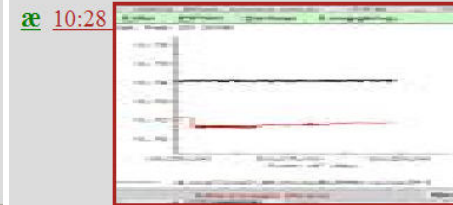
10:33 down 1 unit



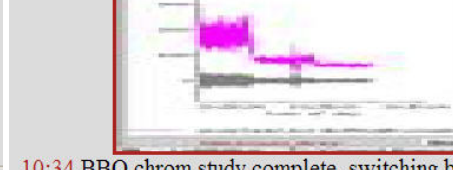
10:34 down 2 units



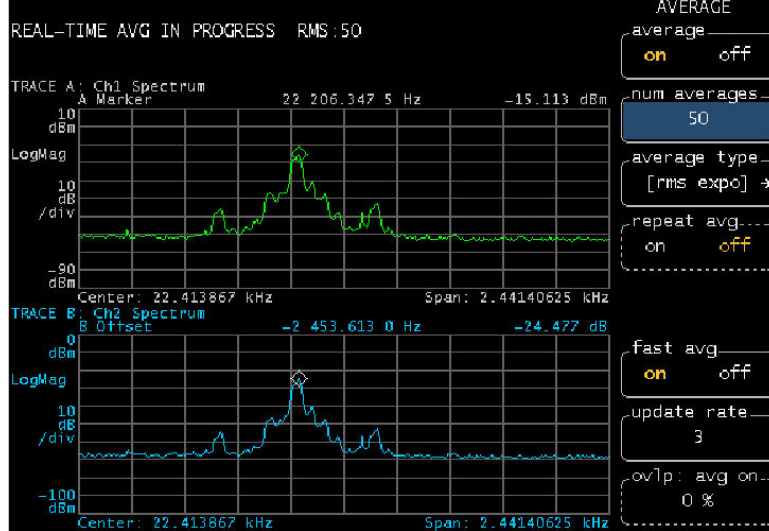
10:34 down 2 units



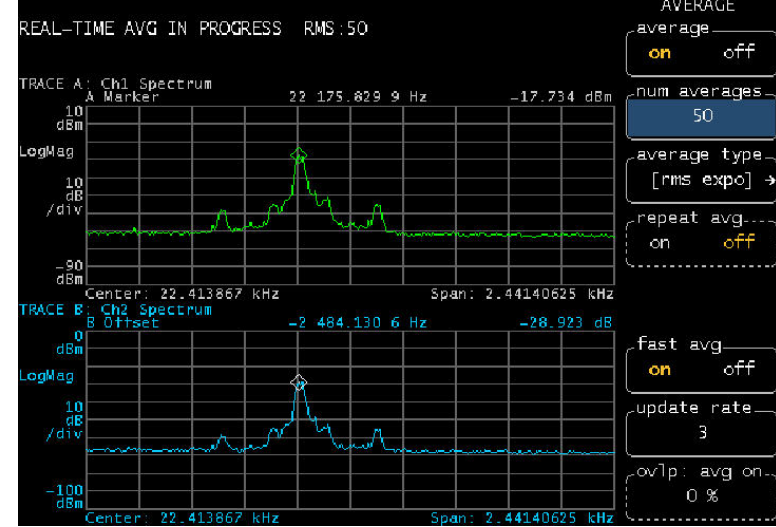
æ 10:29



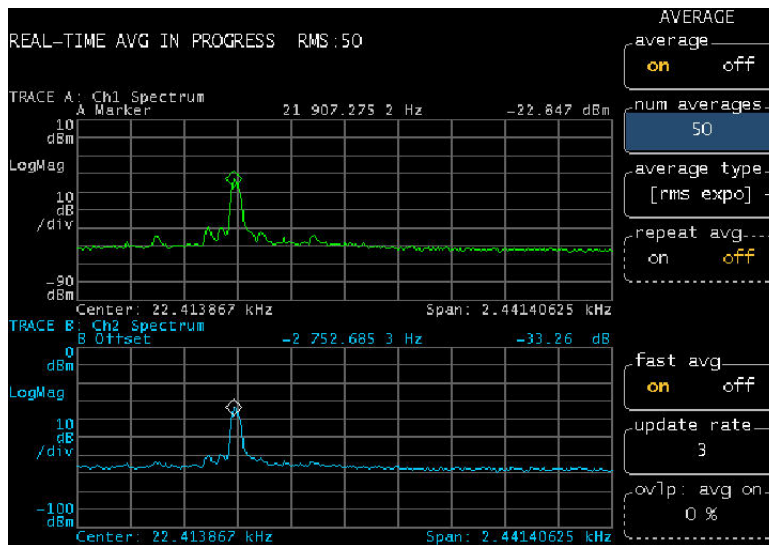
10:34 BBQ chrom study complete, switching b



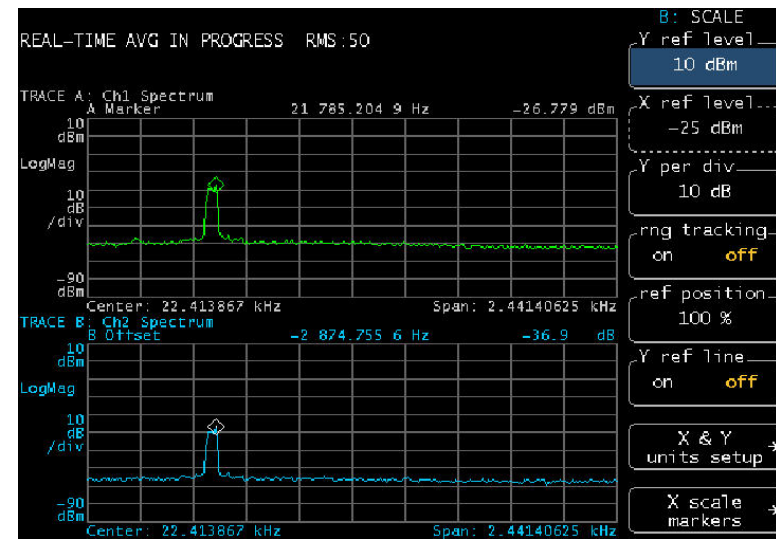
initial



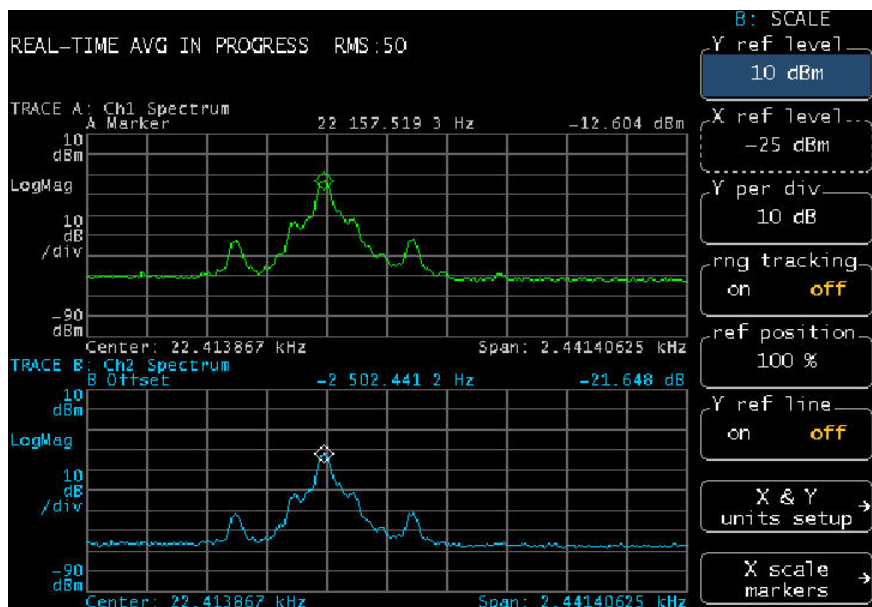
up 2



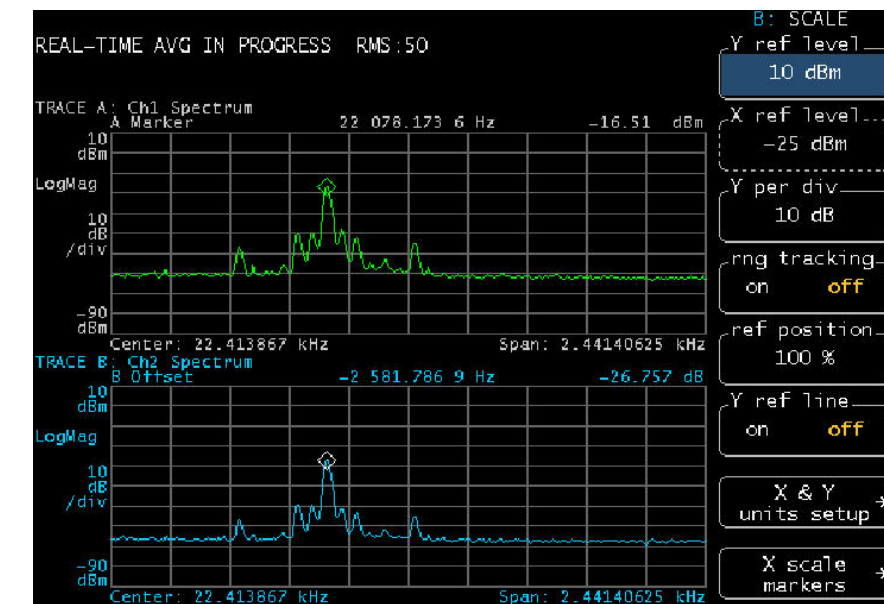
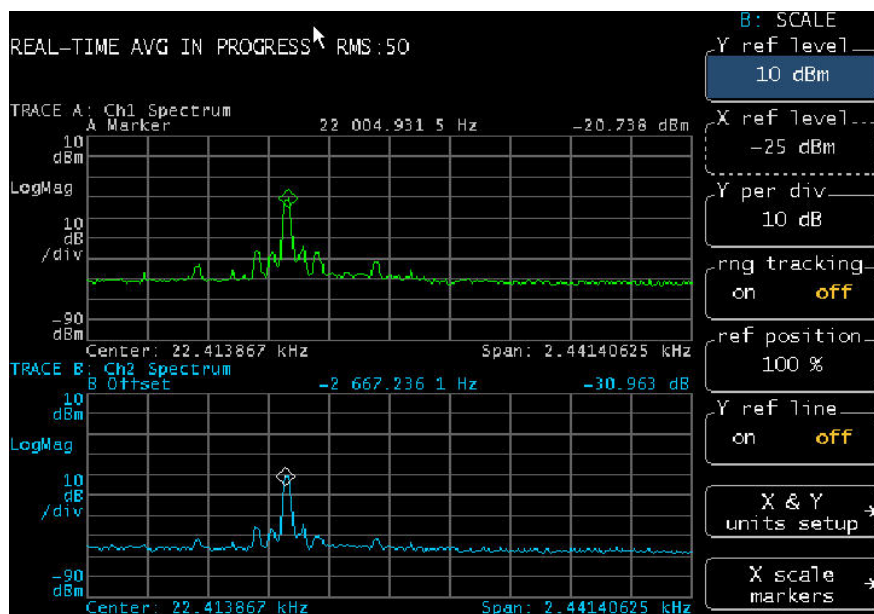
up 4



up 6



back to init



down 1

down 2

